Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Union Territories of Pondicherry and A&N Islands Administration and the Concerned Central Government Ministries. The implementation of the Tsunami Rehabilitations Programme will be carried out by the concerned State Governments and local administrations with the Participation of the Concerned Central Ministries/ Departments and NGOs. The Core Group will coordinate, monitor and provide expert advice.

Development of coir industry

*46. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to develop coir industry;

(b) if so, the details of the action plan indicating the amount that would be invested in the sector; and

(c) the number of jobs that would be generated as a result thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Sir, the Government has been implementing several schemes over the year to develop the coir industry.

(b) with a view to assisting the coir sector in increasing production of coir products, enhancing their productivity, accelerating exports and generating additional employment, the Coir Board, a statutory organization set up under the Coir Industry Act, 1953 has been implementing the following programmes/schemes:

(i) For development of production infrastructure, financial assistance is provided for setting up new coir units at the rate of 25 per cent of the cost of machinery, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.5 lakh.

(ii) Financial assistance for promoting domestic market for coir through publicity measures, Market Development Assistance to units in the cooperative and public sector, participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, maintenance of Coir Board Showrooms & Sales Depots to supply quality products at standard prices.

(iii) Training women artisans in spinning under the "Mahila Coir Yojana" which also provides subsidy of 75 per cent of the cost for purchase of (coir spinning) rates.

(iv) Entrepreneur Development Programme and Quality Improvement Programme to promote enterprises and instill quality consciousness respectively.

(v) Intensification of research & development efforts for introducing new technologies for extraction and processing of coir fibre, development of machinery, product diversification, introduction of new products, etc.

(vi) Financial assistance to exporters for participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions abroad, product promotion programmes, catalogue shows, etc.

(vii) Providing trade information service to the industry, including exporters.

Details of the amounts released to the Coir Board during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 (up to February, 2005) and the amounts proposed during 2005-06 for implementation of various schemes are as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the Scheme	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06*
Development of Production Infrastructure	1.40	1.20	1.30	3.50
Domestic Market Promotion	3.46	4.14	3.70	5.50
Training Extension and quality Improvement including Mahila Coir Yojana and Welfare Measures	0.95	0.95	0.95	2.00
Research and Development	4.25	4.25	5.00	5.50
Export Market Promotion	1.50	1.25	2.00	2.00
Trade Information Service, Information Technology and Strengthening HQ	2.15	1.80	2.15	3.00
Economic Market Research	—	0.10	0.10	0.50
Cooperativisation	0.04	0.83	—	1.00
TOTAL	13.75	14.52	15.20	23.00

(*) Proposed

Besides, Government of India has also approved the Alappuzha Coir Cluster Development Project in the state of Kerala at a total cost of Rs. 56.8 crore. 75% of the project cost is available by way of grant under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme.

(c) With the implementation of ongoing schemes, additional employment to the extent of 31,200 is expected to be generated during 2005-06.

Countries without diplomatic relations

*47. SHRI RAJU PARMAR:
SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries with whom India has not established diplomatic relations, so far;

(b) whether Government have made any study with regard to the need for operating new missions in these countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) At present, there are including India, 191 member countries of the United Nations (UN). India has resident Indian Embassies/High Commissions in 114 of the UN member countries. In the remaining UN member countries, the resident Indian Missions in the neighbouring countries look after India's interests in those countries. Hence, India has diplomatic relations with all the UN member countries.

(b) and (c) The Government initiates proposals for opening resident Indian Missions/Posts based on overall assessment of India's interests in the region in general and the concerned foreign country, in particular. The Government of India also receives proposals from time-to-time from countries where there are no resident Indian Missions. The opening of resident Indian Missions is also guided by available human and financial resources of the Ministry. All decisions to open resident Indian Missions are taken with the approval of the highest authority in the Government.